

SCIENTIFIC NOTE

Cerambycidae collected in the Galapagos Islands by Robert Silberglied.

—Since the publication of our treatment of the Cerambycidae of the Galapagos Islands (Linsley and Chemsak, 1966, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4)33: 197-236.), two substantial collections of Galapagos Cerambycidae made subsequently have been submitted to us for study. Although neither of these collections contained new species, each provided data of interest not recorded previously. The first of these, assembled by N. and J. Leleup during the Mission zoologique belge aux îles Galapagos et en Ecuador (see Leleup, 1968, for an account of the localities visited) was almost entirely made on Santa Cruz Island during the period September 1964 to January 1965, complementing collections made by participants in the Galapagos International Scientific Project during January and February 1964 which were recorded by Linsley and Chemsak (*loc. cit.*). We have submitted a report on the Leleup material to the Musée Royale de l'Afrique Centrale which sponsored the Leleup expedition.

The present collection is of interest not only because it covers the period of February to August, thus bridging the time gap between those of the International Scientific Project and the Leleups, but also because it includes localities which extend the known insular range of a number of species.

The data from specimens sent by Robert Silberglied are as follows:

Stenodontes molarius galapagoensis Mutchler.—3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Santa Cruz I., Academy Bay, Darwin Res. Sta., II-23-70, IV-8-70, IV-26-70, at U. V. light.

Stenodontes molarius subspecies.—1 ♀, Fernandina I., ± 3 km. inland from coast on N side, ± 450 m., III-25-27-70, under bark of *Bursera graveolens*.

Strongylaspis kraepelini parvula Linsley and Chemsak.—1 ♂, Santa Cruz I., Academy Bay, Darwin Res. Sta., V-5-10-70, at U. V. light.

Achryson galapagoensis darwini Linsley and Chemsak.—10 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Santa Cruz I., Academy Bay, Darwin Res. Sta., II-23-24-70, II-4-12-70, IV-26/29-70, V-19-70, VI-20-30-70, VII-29-31-70, VIII-6-13-70, at U. V. light.

Eburia lanigera Linell.—30 ♂♂, 30 ♀♀, Santa Cruz I., Academy Bay, Darwin Res. Sta., II-21 to 25-70, II-5 to 17-70, IV-26-70, V-18-70, VII-70, VIII-13-70, at U. V. light. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Santa Cruz I., WNW Academy Bay, II-28-70, ± 200 m. 2 ♀♀, Gardner I., NW side, IV-17-70, at U. V. light. 1 ♀, San Cristobal I., Terrapin Road, salt lagoon at coast, IV-12-70, at U. V. light. 1 ♂, San Cristobal I., Punta Pitt, (beach of Cerro Pitt), IV-11-70, at U. V. light. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Pinzon I., NE anchorage behind tiny islet, IV-1-70, at U. V. light. 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Genovesa I., III-5-7-70, at U. V. light (Trj. de Vries). 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀, Espanola I., E side of peininsula at coast, N. of summit, IV-18-70, at U. V. light. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Isabela I., Tagus Cove, III-22-23-70, at U. V. lights. 1 ♂, Floreana I., Las Cuevas, at coast, IV-19-70, at U. V. light. 1 ♂, Floreana I., above Las Palmas, IV-21-22-70, to 300 m, on flowers of *Macraea laricifolia*.

Estoloides galapagoensis (Blair).—2 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Santa Cruz I., II-21-23-70, III-3-4-70, IV-26-28-70, V-19-24-70, VIII-13-70 at U. V. light. 2 ♂♂, Fernandina I.,

\pm 3 km. inland from coast on N. side, \pm 450 m., III-25-27-70, under bark of *Bursera graveolens*.

Acanthoderes galapagoensis vonhageni Mutchler.—5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Santa Cruz I., II-22-23-70, III-4, 5, 17-70, V-23-70, VI-20-30-70, VII-14-70, at U. V. light.

Estola insularis insularis Blair.—1 ♂, 6 ♀, Santa Cruz I., III-5-12-70, IV-24-26-70, V-2-10-70, at U. V. light.

Desmiphora maculosa Linsley and Chemsak.—1 ♀, Santa Cruz I., III-13-70, at U. V. light.

Nesozineus galapagoensis variabilis Linsley and Chemsak.—6 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Santa Cruz I., II-22 to 24-70, III-5-12-70, IV-28-70, V-23-30-70, VI-31-70, VII-29-70, at U. V. light.

Nesozineus galapagoensis galapagoensis (Van Dyke).—1 ♂, Isabela I., Tagus Cove, III-22-23-70, at U. V. light.

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The presence of *Sphaerularia bombi* (Tylenchida: Nematoda), a nematode parasite of *Bombus* queens (Apidae: Hymenoptera), in California.—The parasitic nematode, *Sphaerularia bombi* Dufour, was first reported from queen bumblebees in France in 1742 and was then discovered in other parts of Europe and Britain (Poinar and van der Laan, 1972, *Nematologica* 18: 239–252). It was first reported from Eastern North America by Stiles (1895, *Entomol. News* 6: 248–250) and subsequently reported from other eastern localities (Medler, 1962, *Can. Entomol.* 94: 825–833; Fye, 1966, *Can. Entomol.* 98: 88–89). In 1957, Khan (*Can. J. Zool.* 35: 519–523) recorded the parasite from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada which was the western limit of its range until the present report.

Since this nematode parasite sterilizes *Bombus* queens, bumblebee populations are affected and similarly the pollination of many crops. The morphology and life history of *S. bombi* was recently investigated (Poinar and van der Laan, 1972, *ibid.*) as was its unusual manner of food uptake (Poinar and Hess, 1972, *J. Nematol.* 4: 270–277). The present report records the presence of *S. bombi* from two new hosts in California.

During the spring of 1972 and 1973 queens of *Bombus vosnesenskii* Radoszkowski, *B. occidentalis* Green and *B. edwardsii* Cresson were collected from various localities in the San Francisco Bay area. When infected queens were obtained, the mature parasitic females of *S. bombi* were fixed directly in TAF and the juveniles placed in dishes of shallow water where they molted to the adult stage in 6–8 weeks. They were then heat killed, fixed in TAF and processed to glycerin.